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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:58:30 ON 15 SEP 2005

=> file medline, biosis, wpids, embase, scisearch, dgene, biotecds
'BIOTECDS' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
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accessing the remaining file names entered.
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                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 0.21       0.21

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=> e laurenz,j/au
E1            1     LAURENZ S/AU
E2            1     LAURENZ W/AU
E3            0 --> LAURENZ,J/AU
E4          131     LAURENZA A/AU
E5            2     LAURENZA A D/AU
E6            1     LAURENZA A DE L/AU
E7           16     LAURENZA ANTONIO/AU
E8            5     LAURENZA D/AU
E9            9     LAURENZA F/AU
E10           3     LAURENZA I/AU
E11           1     LAURENZA INCORONATA/AU
E12          13     LAURENZA M/AU

=> e francis, p/au
E1            2     FRANCIS Z M/AU
E2            1     FRANCIS ZELIA M/AU
E3            0 --> FRANCIS, P/AU
E4            1     FRANCISC A/AU
E5            1     FRANCISC B/AU
E6            5     FRANCISC CG/AU
E7            1     FRANCISC DE/AU
E8            1     FRANCISC E/AU
E9            1     FRANCISC ENG/AU
E10           1     FRANCISC EW/AU
E11           1     FRANCISC F/AU
E12           1     FRANCISC G/AU

=> e staunton,j/au
E1            1     STAUNTON W E/AU
E2           13     STAUNTON W P/AU
E3            0 --> STAUNTON,J/AU
E4            1     STAUP A C/AU
E5            1     STAUP F/AU
E6            2     STAUP J R/AU
E7            1     STAUP JOHN R/AU
E8            2     STAUP M/AU
E9            1     STAUP M L/AU
E10           4     STAUPE J/AU
E11          12     STAUPENDAH G/AU
E12           1     STAUPENDAH W D/AU

=> s polykide synthase
SEARCH FILE UNAVAILABLE FOR WPIDS
L1            0 POLYKIDE SYNTHASE
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=> s polylinker and (multiple restriction sites)
SEARCH FILE UNAVAILABLE FOR WPIDS
L2          53 POLYLINKER AND (MULTIPLE RESTRICTION SITES)

=> s polyketide production adj1 polylinker
SEARCH FILE UNAVAILABLE FOR WPIDS
L3           0 POLYKETIDE PRODUCTION ADJ1 POLYLINKER

=> e polyketide production and polylinker
EXPAND FILE IS TEMPORARILY UNAVAILABLE
E1           1     POLYKETIDAL/BI
E2       16150     POLYKETIDE/BI
E3           0 --> POLYKETIDE PRODUCTION AND POLYLINKER/BI
E4           1     POLYKETIDEDERIVED/BI
E5           1     POLYKETIDEPEPTIDE/BI
E6           1     POLYKETIDEPREPARATION/BI
E7           1     POLYKETIDER/BI
E8        4938     POLYKETIDES/BI
E9           1     POLYKETIDESDAGGER/BI
E10          1     POLYKETIDESHIKIMATE/BI
E11          4     POLYKETIDESYNTHASE/BI
E12          1     POLYKETIDESYNTHASES/BI
The file that the system uses for index display in the EXPAND
command is not available now.  Try again in a few minutes.

=> d l2 ti abs ibib 1-10

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 53     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Rescue of end fragments of yeast artificial chromosomes by homologous
     recombination in yeast.
AB   Yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) provide a powerful tool for the
     isolation and mapping of large regions of mammalian chromosomes.  We
     developed a rapid and efficient method for the isolation of DNA fragments
     representing the extreme ends of YAC clones by the insertion of a rescue
     plasmid into the YAC vector by homologous recombination.  Two rescue
     vectors were constructed containing a yeast LYS2 selectable gene, a
     bacterial origin of replication, an antibiotic resistance gene, a
     polylinker containing multiple restriction
     sites, and a fragment homologous to one arm of the pYAC4 vector.
     The 'end-cloning' procedure involves transformation of the rescue vector
     into yeast cells carrying a YAC clone, followed by preparation of yeast
     DNA and transformation into bacterial cells.  The resulting plasmids carry
     end-specific DNA fragments up to 20 kb in length, which are suitable for
     use as hybridization probes, as templates for direct DNA sequencing, and
     as probes for mapping by fluorescence in situ hybridization.  These
     vectors are suitable for the rescue of end-clones from any YAC constructed
     using a pYAC-derived vector.  We demonstrate the utility of these plasmids
     by rescuing YAC-end fragments from a human YAC library.
ACCESSION NUMBER:    92020130     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 1923762
TITLE:               Rescue of end fragments of yeast artificial chromosomes by
                     homologous recombination in yeast.
AUTHOR:              Hermanson G G; Hoekstra M F; McElligott D L; Evans G A
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Molecular Genetics Laboratory, Salk Institute for
                     Biological Studies, La Jolla, CA 92037.
SOURCE:              Nucleic acids research, (1991 Sep 25) 19 (18) 4943-8.
                     Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 0305-1048.
PUB. COUNTRY:        ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:         199111
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ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920124
Last Updated on STN: 19920124
Entered Medline: 19911104

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 53 MEDLINE on STN
TI MoMuLV-derived self-inactivating retroviral vectors possessing multiple cloning sites and expressing the resistance to either G418 or hygromycin B.
AB To facilitate cloning procedures in recombinant murine leukemia virus-derived retroviruses, we have constructed vectors that both carry a **polylinker** with **multiple restriction sites** and express resistance to either G418 or hygromycin B. Our vectors are self-inactivating retroviruses that suppress interferences between LTR enhancers and internal promoters and avoid transcriptional stimulation of host cell genes. They can also be used as expression vectors in direct transfection assays, since no translation initiation codon lies between the 5' LTR and the cloning **polylinker**.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91255559 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2095924
TITLE: MoMuLV-derived self-inactivating retroviral vectors possessing multiple cloning sites and expressing the resistance to either G418 or hygromycin B.
AUTHOR: Marty L; Roux P; Royer M; Piechaczyk M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Biologie Moleculaire, URA CNRS 1191 Genetique Moleculaire, Montpellier, France.
SOURCE: Biochimie, (1990 Dec) 72 (12) 885-7.
Journal code: 1264604. ISSN: 0300-9084.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910802
Last Updated on STN: 19910802
Entered Medline: 19910715

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 53 MEDLINE on STN
TI Construction of linker-scanning mutations using a kanamycin-resistance cassette with multiple symmetric restriction sites.
AB We demonstrate how a kanamycin-resistance (KmR) cassette flanked by polylinkers with **multiple restriction sites** can be used to introduce nucleotide (nt) sequence replacements into a region of interest. This method differs in two significant ways from traditional methods of linker mutagenesis. First, the presence of the KmR gene allows for selection of the **polylinker**, greatly facilitating formation of linker-containing molecules. Second, the **polylinker** with **multiple restriction sites** allows a given linker insertion to be combined with a second linker insertion in a variety of different ways and makes possible a range of novel nt to remain in the resulting linker replacement. The result of this flexibility is that fewer different molecules are needed to cover a region, and that relatively large replacements (greater than 40 nt) are possible. We have used this method to introduce a series of sequence replacements that span the mouse dihydrofolate reductase promoter region.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90108703 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2691333
TITLE: Construction of linker-scanning mutations using a kanamycin-resistance cassette with multiple symmetric restriction sites.
AUTHOR: Smith M L; Crouse G F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA40621 (NCI)
SOURCE: Gene, (1989 Dec 7) 84 (1) 159-64.

Journal code: 7706761. ISSN: 0378-1119.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199002
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19900213

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 53 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI RESCUE OF END FRAGMENTS OF YEAST ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOMES BY HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION IN YEAST.
AB Yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) provide a powerful tool for the isolation and mapping of large regions of mammalian chromosomes. We developed a rapid and efficient method for the isolation of DNA fragments representing the extreme ends of YAC clones by the insertion of a rescue plasmid into the YAC vector by homologous recombination. Two rescue vectors were constructed containing a yeast LYS2 selectable gene, a bacterial origin of replication, an antibiotic resistance gene, a **polylinker** containing **multiple restriction sites**, and a fragment homologous to one arm of the pYAC4 vector. The 'end-cloning' procedure involves transformation of the rescue vector into yeast cells carrying a YAC clone, followed by preparation of yeast DNA and transformation into bacterial cells. The resulting plasmids carry end-specific DNA fragments up to 20 kb in length, which are suitable for use as hybridization probes, as templates for direct DNA sequencing, and as probes for mapping by fluorescence in situ hybridization. These vectors are suitable for the rescue of end-clones from any YAC constructed using a pYAC-derived vector. We demonstrate the utility of these plasmids by rescuing YAC-end fragments from a human YAC library.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:524435 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199192135895; BA92:135895
TITLE: RESCUE OF END FRAGMENTS OF YEAST ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOMES BY HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION IN YEAST.
AUTHOR(S): HERMANSON G G [Reprint author]; HOEKSTRA M F; MCELLIGOTT D L; EVANS G A
CORPORATE SOURCE: MOL GENETICS LAB, SALK INST, PO BOX 85800, SAN DIEGO, CALIF 92138, USA
SOURCE: Nucleic Acids Research, (1991) Vol. 19, No. 18, pp. 4943-4948.
CODEN: NARHAD. ISSN: 0305-1048.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Nov 1991
Last Updated on STN: 19 Nov 1991

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 53 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI MOMULV-DERIVED SELF-INACTIVATING RETROVIRAL VECTORS POSSESSING MULTIPLE CLONING SITES AND EXPRESSING THE RESISTANCE TO EITHER G418 OR HYGROMYCIN B.
AB To facilitate cloning procedures in recombinant murine leukemia virus-derived retroviruses, we have constructed vectors that both carry a **polylinker** with **multiple restriction sites** and express resistance to either G418 or hygromycin B. Our vectors are self-inactivating retroviruses that suppress interferences between LTR enhancers and internal promoters and avoid transcriptional stimulation of host cell genes. They can also be used as expression vectors in direct transfection assays, since no translation initiation codon lies between the 5' LTR and the cloning **polylinker**.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:203428 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199191106653; BA91:106653

TITLE: MOMULV-DERIVED SELF-INACTIVATING RETROVIRAL VECTORS POSSESSING MULTIPLE CLONING SITES AND EXPRESSING THE RESISTANCE TO EITHER G418 OR HYGROMYCIN B.
AUTHOR(S): MARTY L [Reprint author]; POUX P; ROYER M; PIECHACZYK M
CORPORATE SOURCE: LAB BIOLOGIE MOLECULAIRE, URA CNRS 1191, GENETIQUE MOLECULAIRE, USTL PLACE E BATAILLON 34095, MONTPELLIER, CEDEX 05
SOURCE: Biochimie (Paris), (1990) Vol. 72, No. 12, pp. 885-888. CODEN: BICMBE. ISSN: 0300-9084.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 May 1991
Last Updated on STN: 3 May 1991

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 53 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI CONSTRUCTION OF LINKER-SCANNING MUTATIONS USING A KANAMYCIN-RESISTANCE CASSETTE WITH MULTIPLE SYMMETRIC RESTRICTION SITES.
AB We demonstrate how a kanamycin-resistance (KmR) cassette flanked by polylinkers with **multiple restriction sites** can be used to introduce nucleotide (nt) sequence replacements into a region of interest. This method differs in two significant ways from traditional methods of linker mutagenesis. First, the presence of the KmR gene allows for selection of the **polylinker**, greatly facilitating formation of linker-containing molecules. Second, the **polylinker** with **multiple restriction sites** allows a given linker insertion to be combined with a second linker insertion in a variety of different ways and makes possible a range of novel nt to remain in the resulting linker replacement. The result of this flexibility is that fewer different molecules are needed to cover a region, and that relatively large replacements (>40 nt) are possible. We have used this method to introduce a series of sequence replacements that span the mouse dihydrofolate reductase promoter region.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:131733 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199089070544; BA89:70544
TITLE: CONSTRUCTION OF LINKER-SCANNING MUTATIONS USING A KANAMYCIN-RESISTANCE CASSETTE WITH MULTIPLE SYMMETRIC RESTRICTION SITES.
AUTHOR(S): SMITH M L [Reprint author]; CROUSE G F
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP BIOL, 1555 PIERCE DR, EMORY UNIV, ATLANTA, GA 30322, USA
SOURCE: Gene (Amsterdam), (1989) Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 159-164. CODEN: GENED6. ISSN: 0378-1119.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1990

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 53 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI Rescue of end fragments of yeast artificial chromosomes by homologous recombination in yeast.
AB Yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) provide a powerful tool for the isolation and mapping of large regions of mammalian chromosomes. We developed a rapid and efficient method for the isolation of DNA fragments representing the extreme ends of YAC clones by the insertion of a rescue plasmid into the YAC vector by homologous recombination. Two rescue vectors were constructed containing a yeast LYS2 selectable gene, a bacterial origin of replication, an antibiotic resistance gene, a **polylinker** containing **multiple restriction sites**, and a fragment homologous to one arm of the pYAC4 vector. The 'end-cloning' procedure involves transformation of the rescue vector

into yeast cells carrying a YAC clone, followed by preparation of yeast DNA and transformation into bacterial cells. The resulting plasmids carry end-specific DNA fragments up to 20kb in length, which are suitable for use as hybridization probes, as templates for direct DNA sequencing, and as probes for mapping by fluorescence in situ hybridization. These vectors are suitable for the rescue of end-clones from any YAC constructed using a pYAC-derived vector. We demonstrate the utility of these plasmids by rescuing YAC-end fragments from a human YAC library.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91286468 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1991286468
TITLE: Rescue of end fragments of yeast artificial chromosomes by homologous recombination in yeast.
AUTHOR: Hermanson G.G.; Hoekstra M.F.; McElligott D.L.; Evans G.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Genetics Laboratory, The Salk Institute, PO Box 85800,San Diego, CA 92138, United States
SOURCE: Nucleic Acids Research, (1991) Vol. 19, No. 18, pp. 4943-4948.
ISSN: 0305-1048 CODEN: NARHAD
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
022 Human Genetics
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 911216
Last Updated on STN: 911216

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TI MoMuLV-derived self-inactivating retroviral vectors possessing multiple cloning sites and expressing the resistance to either G418 or hygromycin B.

AB To facilitate cloning procedures in recombinant murine leukemia virus-derived retroviruses, we have constructed vectors that both carry a **polylinker** with **multiple restriction sites** and express resistance to either G418 or hygromycin B. Our vectors are self-inactivating retroviruses that suppress interferences between LTR enhancers and internal promoters and avoid transcriptional stimulation of host cell genes. They can also be used as expression vectors in direct transfection assay, since no translation initiation codon lies between the 5' LTR and the cloning **polylinker**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91046447 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1991046447
TITLE: MoMuLV-derived self-inactivating retroviral vectors possessing multiple cloning sites and expressing the resistance to either G418 or hygromycin B.
AUTHOR: Marty L.; Roux P.; Royer M.; Piechaczyk M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Biologie Moleculaire, URA CNRS 1191 'Genetique Moleculaire', USTL, Place E Bataillon, 34095, Montpellier Cedex 05, France
SOURCE: Biochimie, (1990) Vol. 72, No. 12, pp. 885-887.
ISSN: 0300-9084 CODEN: BICMBE
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 047 Virology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 911216
Last Updated on STN: 911216

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on STN
TI Construction of linker-scanning mutations using a kanamycin-resistance cassette with multiple symmetric restriction sites.
AB We demonstrate how a kanamycin-resistance (Km(R)) cassette flanked by polylinkers with **multiple restriction sites** can be used to introduce nucleotide (nt) sequence replacements into a region of interest. This method differs in two significant ways from traditional methods of linker mutagenesis. First, the presence of the Km(R) gene allows for selection of the **polylinker**, greatly facilitating formation of linker-containing molecules. Second, the **polylinker** with **multiple restriction sites** allows a given linker insertion to be combined with a second linker insertion in a variety of different ways and makes possible a range of novel nt to remain in the resulting linker replacement. The result of this flexibility is that fewer different molecules are needed to cover a region, and at relatively large replacements (> 40 nt) are possible . We have used this method to introduce a series of sequence replacements that span the mouse dihydrofolate reductase promoter region.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90028815 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1990028815
TITLE: Construction of linker-scanning mutations using a kanamycin-resistance cassette with multiple symmetric restriction sites.
AUTHOR: Smith M.L.; Crouse G.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Emory University, 1555 Pierce Drive, Atlanta, GA 30322, United States
SOURCE: Gene, (1989) Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 159-164.
ISSN: 0378-1119 CODEN: GENED6
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 022 Human Genetics
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 911213
Last Updated on STN: 911213

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 53 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI RESCUE OF END FRAGMENTS OF YEAST ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOMES BY HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION IN YEAST
AB Yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) provide a powerful tool for the isolation and mapping of large regions of mammalian chromosomes. We developed a rapid and efficient method for the isolation of DNA fragments representing the extreme ends of YAC clones by the insertion of a rescue plasmid into the YAC vector by homologous recombination. Two rescue vectors were constructed containing a yeast LYS2 selectable gene, a bacterial origin of replication, an antibiotic resistance gene, a **polylinker** containing **multiple restriction sites**, and a fragment homologous to one arm of the pYAC4 vector. The 'end-cloning' procedure involves transformation of the rescue vector into yeast cells carrying a YAC clone, followed by preparation of yeast DNA and transformation into bacterial cells. The resulting plasmids carry end-specific DNA fragments up to 20 kb in length, which are suitable for use as hybridization probes, as templates for direct DNA sequencing, and as probes for mapping by fluorescence in situ hybridization. These vectors are suitable for the rescue of end-clones from any YAC constructed using a pYAC-derived vector. We demonstrate the utility of these plasmids by rescuing YAC-end fragments from a human YAC library.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:551667 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: GH660
TITLE: RESCUE OF END FRAGMENTS OF YEAST ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOMES BY HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION IN YEAST
AUTHOR: HERMANSON G G (Reprint); HOEKSTRA M F; MCELLIGOTT D L;

EVANS G A
CORPORATE SOURCE: SALK INST BIOL STUDIES, MOLEC GENET LAB, POB 85800, LA JOLLA, CA 92037; SALK INST BIOL STUDIES, MOLEC BIOL & VIROL LAB, LA JOLLA, CA 92037
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (25 SEP 1991) Vol. 19, No. 18, pp. 4943-4948.
ISSN: 0305-1048.
PUBLISHER: OXFORD UNIV PRESS, GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 28
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS